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PART I—Section 1

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MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

PUBLIC NOTICES

IMPORT TRADE CONTROL

New Delhi, the 4th December 1961

SUBJECT:—*Import of copra or coconut kernel (S. No. 38/IV) during October 1961—March 1962 licensing period.*

No. 135-ITC(PN)/61.—It has been announced in the current Red Book that Copra or Coconut Kernel (S. No. 38/IV) will be licensed to Actual Users on *ad-hoc* basis. This item will be licensed in the manner indicated below:—

(a) **Scheduled Industries borne on the books of the Development Wing, New Delhi.**—Applications for the import of Copra from copra-crushing mills and soap manufacturers borne on the books of the Development Wing will be licensed by the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, New Delhi on an *ad-hoc* basis.

(b) **Non-Scheduled Soap Manufacturers.**—The following categories of non-scheduled Soap manufacturers who have consumption of coconut oil for the manufacture of soap either in 1958-59 or 1959-60 or 1960-61 will be entitled to apply for import of Copra during the current licensing period.

- (i) Soap manufacturers who are registered under Excise regulations and have been paying Excise duties.
- (ii) Soap manufacturers who are registered under the Excise regulations but are exempt from payment of Excise duties.
- (iii) Recognised Soap manufacturers' Associations on behalf of their members.
- (iv) Registered Industrial Co-operative Societies of Soap manufacturers.

The above categories of Soap manufacturers should submit applications to the licensing authorities at the respective ports in the usual form and manner with the following documents:—

- (i) Factory Registration No., if any.
- (ii) Licence No. allotted by the Central Excise Department for Excise duty purposes during the year 1961.
- (iii) Whether power is used or not.
- (iv) Production of Soap during

1958-59	(Tonnes)
1959-60	
1960-61	

(v) Consumption of the following in the manufacture of soap:

Quantity (Tonnes)		
1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
(a) Coconut oil		
(b) Tallow		
(c) Palm Oil		
(d) Other oils or fats		

(vi) Excise duty actually paid during 1958-59, 1959-60, 1960-61 and/or exemption certificates issued by the Excise authorities. In case exemption certificates are not given by the Excise authorities, essentiality certificates from the Director of Industries of the State concerned should be furnished.

(c) **Non-Scheduled Copra Crushing Units.**—Applications from Non-Scheduled Copra Crushing Units, Registered Industrial Co-operative Societies and Associations will be considered and licences granted on the basis of average quantity of copra crushed during 1958, 1959 and 1960. Applications should be made in the prescribed form and manner to the licensing authorities at ports and the following additional information should be furnished.

- (i) Total production of coconut oil during 1958, 1959 and 1960.
- (ii) Total quantity of copra (indigenous or imported) crushed during 1958, 1959 and 1960.
- (iii) Excise duty paid.

2. The certificates which should be obtained from the Central Excise authorities in the case of non-scheduled industrial units should indicate *inter-alia*:—

- (i) Actual production of soap separately during 1958-59, 1959-60, 1960-61.
- (ii) Consumption of coconut oil by the non-scheduled soap manufacturers separately during 1958-59, 1959-60, and 1960-61.
- (iii) Total quantity of (a) copra crushed and (b) production of coconut oil during 1958, 1959 and 1960.
- (iv) Number of chucks or roteries or expellers which were licensed in 1958 and 1961.

3. Applications of those Industrial Co-operative Units engaged in the Soap manufacture and/or Copra crushing who were granted licences in the earlier licensing period will also be considered on *ad-hoc* basis provided essentiality certificates are produced from the Director of Industries of the States concerned. In view of shortage of foreign exchange it will not be possible to consider applications from newly formed Industrial Co-operative Societies who may apply for the first time for Import licence for Copra.

4. It is clarified that in the case of licences to be issued for Copra to the non-scheduled units, value will only be the limiting factor. It should, however, be noted that the same firm which is engaged in the Copra crushing and also in the Soap manufacturing industry can claim licence for Copra in one capacity only i.e. either as a crusher or as a soap manufacturer, whichever is more favourable to them and not both.

5. For determining the face value of the licences during the current licensing period, the price of Copra will be taken as Rs. 1,000 per ton (which will be converted to the value of one metric tonne) or the market value whichever is less. The ratio of Coconut oil to Copra will continue to be 3:5.

6. The last date for submission of applications in respect of Copra for grant of essentiality certificates by the certifying authorities is extended upto the 31st January 1962 and the last date for receipt of applications for Copra complete in all respects by the port licensing authorities concerned will be 15th of March 1962. As regards validity of essentiality certificates, the provision made in paragraph 45 of section I of the Red Book for the current period will also be applicable wherever necessary.

SUBJECT:—*Ban on Imports of Beta-Naphthylamine*

No. 136-ITC(PN)/61.—Attention of the trade is invited to item No. 71 of List II of Appendix 40 and para 9 of the same Appendix to the Import Trade Control Red Book for the October, 1961—March, 1962 and earlier periods in terms of which the import of Beta-Naphthylamine has been allowed as Dyes intermediates and also as Fast Colour base under the trade name of Fast Scarlet B Base against import licences issued for Coal Tar Dyes falling under S. No. I-B of Part III and also as Chemical against licences issued for Chemical N.O.S. falling under S. No. 22 of Part V of the Import Trade Control Schedule.

It is notified for the information of the Trade that Beta-Naphthylamine having been found to be a health hazard, it has been decided to ban its imports. The import licences granted for Coal Tar Dyes or Chemicals to Established Importers/Actual Users etc. and/or under the Export Promotion Scheme or otherwise during the current period or even in earlier licensing periods will not, therefore, be valid for the import of Beta-Naphthylamine in any form and manner. The cases where firm orders have already been placed on foreign suppliers against irrevocable Letters of Credit will, however, be considered on merits by the licensing authorities concerned.

K. T. SATARAWALA,
Chief Controller of Imports and Exports.

